British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 1008. BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13th, 1845. *Established in* 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

NOTHING in an official shape from the Anglo-French commanders in the Paraná, with respect to the Battle of Obligado, has yet come to hand; but the Montevideo journals, notwithstanding their habitual mendacity, afford evidence enough that there was nothing exaggerated in the report of the Argentine General. It is acknowledged that the fire lasted 9 hours, and that several vessels of the combined fleet were literally riddled with shot, including the purloined Argentine brig *San Martin*, under French colours, the British brigantine *Dolphin*, and the French steamer *Fulton*. And though great anxiety is evinced to make light of the loss suffered by the "allies," from the number of officers allowed to have been killed, and the wounded known to have been landed at Montevideo, Martin Garcia and Colonia, it is evident that it must have been very severe. Be this as it may, it is clear that the resistance opposed by the batteries of Obligado against such overwhelming odds, was in the highest degree heroic, and such as neither England nor France singly ever met with before since the last general peace. It is also indubitable, that had the Argentine Government employed the means at its disposal—had the cannon been of a larger calibre—or even had the ammunition held out—the result would have been far more disastrous to the combined squadron, if even it escaped the ignominy of defeat. As it is, a practical contradiction has been given to prognostications like those which Mr. Ouseley had been accustomed to read in the *Times*, and M. Deffaudis in the *Constitutionnel*, founded upon the misrepresentations of O'Brien and other interested partisans. If instead of the ravings of these maniacs, attention had been paid to the impartial statements of *officers*, like General Miller, or *merchants* as experienced as the Messrs. Robertson, we should have heard nothing of that contemptible blustering which preceded the action of Obligado, and the capabilities of these countries to resist invasion and conquest would have been appreciated as they are now felt. For the benefit of the incredulous, we will extract a passage or two from the authorities just cited:—

"If an European power were quixotic enough to send even a very large force to any part of South America, the *montoneros*, *gauchos*, or *guasos*, would give a good account of them, and the climate would do the rest. Against the general wish of the people they never could remain. The immense extent of territory which its vast continent embraces would require innumerable garrisons to hold in subjection the principal towns alone; and as there are very few fortified places, detached garrisons would easily be overpowered, or starved out, whenever the natives chose to rise *en masse*, as has been seen in the case of La Serna, at Jujuy. From the great abundance of cattle in South America, and the simple mode of living, the maintaining of guerrillas or montoneros is attended with less difficulty, perhaps, than in any other part of the globe; and such is the nature of the country, the thinly populated plains, the coast of deserts, and the almost impassable mountains, that to keep those bodies down, whilst a patriotic feeling existed, would be impossible. Thus, a hostile army, however numerous, would only keep in subjection those parts which it actually occupied. Few recruits of the country could be obtained by the invaders, and on the fidelity of those few, no firm reliance could be placed. The ranks of the invaders would dwindle into utter insignificance, and ultimately be overwhelmed. The instructions to General Whitelocke and the other commanders who were to co-operate with him, are really curious documents, and furnish clear proofs of a lamentable want of information on South American affairs. Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Upper Peru, were marked out to be made permanent possessions. The lines of communication across the Pampas and over the Andes were arranged, as if a corps of fifty or sixty estafettes would have been sufficient to maintain them. The plans discussed at that time, with all the solemnity of official mystery, now appear most absurd. It would be considered incredible that ignorance so profound should have disgraced a public office, were it not known that able British officers have pronounced, and that not long ago, that South America, from Cape Horn to the Isthmus of Panama, might be conquered and retained by ten thousand European troops. Such opinions were, in all probability, hastily formed, by taking only a casual glance at *sans culotte*-looking soldiers on the coast, and without reflecting that the absense of pipe-clayed gloves, leather stocks, and inconvenient gaiters, does not necessarily imply an absence of military capabilities or courage. It may be extremely flattering to Europeans to contrast their well-clothed troops with the loosely dressed Americans; but let those fine-looking fellows land on the south of Valdivia, and let them attempt to penetrate to Concepcion, hardly a man would escape the long lance of the half naked Araucanian. Let them disembark from the Rio de la Plata, or on the shores of Chile, and the bravest European soldiers would find, that the warring *gaucho*, and expert *guaso*, are enemies rather to be feared than ridiculed.

"The South Americans may not yet be sufficiently advanced in civilisation, to form the best ordered governments; but it is evident, and certain, that they will never again submit to a foreign yoke. The few anti-patriots, or disaffected individuals, who yet remain, are amongst the lawyers, the clergy, and the aristocracy; and these are not, generally speaking, of the right mettle to be employed in the field. The *gauchos*, the *guasos*, and the peasantry in general, are the effective men in time of war, and they, with scarcely an exception, are stanch patriots. The most influential natives now hold important employments in the army, in the church, and in the state, and they would not willingly give up their present situations to make room for Europeans. ******* The destiny of those countries does not, cannot, depend upon the will of any European power, not even on that of all Europe combined. The new states are, and will be, free from foreign domination; and they will be matured into independent nations, in spite of every effort that may be made by their former oppressors. No government of any kind can exist for any great length of time in South America, unless it be supported by public opinion. Hence proceed so many changes; and these will doubtless continue, until some superior mind shall arise, and drive political novices, and petty tyrants, like chaff before the wind. But that superior mind must possess strong nerve, and more than honest *intentions*. Public spirit, honesty, and incorruptible even-handed justice, are the best guarantees to the permanent preservation of power. At least it is hoped that the gallant South Americans will never tolerate, for any length of time, any set of rulers who do not possess those legitimate claims to confidence ALFREDS and WASHINGTONS are not the produce of every age, or of every country. But as Spanish Americans become enlightened, public opinion will give greater efficacy to moral checks; and time may perhaps exhibit, to an admiring world, nations as free, powerful, and happy as the best constituted monarchy, or as their elder sister of the northern hemisphere, but unstained by the foul blot of slavery, which obscures the otherwise just claims of the United States to admiration."—*Memoirs of General Miller, v. ii, p.* 267.

"A first conquest of the principal towns would be comparatively easy; but the keeping of such conquest, at the cost of constant supplies from Europe, would be an expensive, if not impossible, undertaking. The immense extent of uncultivated territory intervening between each town; the facility of subsistence afforded to the natives in the interior, by means of the cattle which they can drive before them; and the desultory, marauding system of warfare, which, without ever coming to general engagements, they can keep up for years, would sooner or later tire out the patience, or exhaust the resources, of any regular and expensive equipment of force sent against them.

"The country might be desolated, the inhabitants chased into the woods, and plains, and villages of the interior; but it would be a difficult and tedious thing to make a permanent conquest of the country."—*Robertson's Paraguay, v. i, p.* 65.

Could it be for a moment supposed that Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis were acting in obedience to positive orders from their respective governments when they blockade the port of the Buceo for the purpose of *starving out* the army of President Oribe, and occupy the towns on the Oriental coast in the hope of reducing the interior, it would be necessary to conclude that the same "lamentable want of information in South American affairs" exists now in the highest quarters as when the absurd instructions to General Whitelocke were drawn up.

MONTEVIDEO.—Melchor Obes has compelled Santiago Vasquez to come to terms. Old Bauzá and the broker Correa have been sacrificed, and Vasquez has consented to give up the home department. The vacant portefeuilles have been entrusted to that model of honesty, Muñoz, the Collector of the Custom house, and the redoubted Obes is once more Commander-in-Chief of the motley garrison of Montevideo, which is now dignified with the appellation of *army*.

ORIENTAL STATE.—The legislative chambers, which were turned out of doors by Rivera, with the assistance of the French Agents, in 1838; and, after the victory of India Muerta, re-installed by President Oribe in the vicinity of the capital, have just gone into recess, closing their labours for the present with an important manifesto to the world. A considerable portion of this historical and argumentative document, which we intend to insert at length, will be found elsewhere.

BUENOS AYRES PUBLIC FUNDS.—A report from the Secretary of the Board of Public Credit has just been published, by which it appears that at the end of the present year the sum of $32,499,293 will have been redeemed out of the original amount of $53,993,333 composing the consolidated internal debt of the Province, created by the different issues of stock since 1821; whilst the sinking fund has been augmented to the monthly sum of $206,964. This result speaks highly for the uniform good faith observed by the Government under every description of embarrassments, as well as for the integrity of the Board, and goes far to shew the capabilities of the country to fulfil all its engagements, provided it is left to enjoy the peace it has made so many sacrifices of blood and treasure to consolidate.

CORRIENTES.—According to advices from Entre-Rios, it is presumed that General Urquiza has crossed the Uruguay, and is at this moment in full march upon Corrientes with his victorious army. If this conjecture turn out to be well founded, as we have no doubt it is, what a disappointment for the Argonauts!

PARANA BUBBLE.—At the date of the last accounts, the convoy of merchantmen was still stationary. The combined fleet, after having wantonly set fire to the huts at the Vuelta de Obligado, had proceeded up the river, followed along the coast by a detachment of light artillery, which took every opportunity to annoy them. The French corvette *Expeditive* had got aground. If they made a stand at Rosario, General Mancilla was disposed again to give them battle.

There is news from England, *via* Rio Janeiro, to the beginning of October. The Queen had returned from Germany, and set out on another visit to Louis Philip at Eu. It is now said that the Queen of Spain is to be married to a scion of the lucky house of Cobourg.

On the 9th inst. a boat belonging to the United States brig of war Bainbridge, on her way from the outer roads, was upset in a squall, and two men drowned—Edward Pheasants and John Williams,—and two others would probably have been lost, had it not been for the active exertions of their companion, Oscar Prescott, a young ordinary seaman, aged 18 years, from Massachusetts. When a boat of the Bainbridge arrived to their relief, this young man was holding the other two from sinking. They were much exhausted, and could not have sustained themselves without the aid of this youth.

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN PRESS.

(From the *Guaycurú* of Bahia, of the 17th Sept.)

Woe is the liberty and independence of America! The last news from the River Plate could not be more untoward and afflicting than it is. The Punic faith of the Governments of England and France is manifest. The pretended *friendly interference* of those grasping powers has ended in a decided rupture of hostilities—in complete invasion. General Rosas spurned with firmness the humiliating conditions of the European envoys: nothing less was to be expected from the character of that man always faithful to the American cause. The mask immediately fell from the hypocrites—forthwith the Argentine squadron in the waters of Montevideo was pounced upon, captured and disarmed—fresh English and French battalions were landed to reinforce the foreign troops garrisoning that town—war was declared *de facto* by England and France against the Republics of La Plata! Such is the nature of the intelligence down to the 4th August.

Our apprehensions, then, are fully borne out by the event. It is evident that Europe has one code of public law for herself and another for America—that yonder barbarians may give themselves up to all the fury of devastation and butchery—crowned brigands may deluge the land in blood, plunge humanity in ruins—nobody will call them to an account! Here in America no motive however just, no reason however legitimate will give a nation the right of demanding satisfaction, or of declaring war if it do not do so under the tutelage of European governments. Behold here the independence and sovereignty of the people and nations of America!

And, in the meantime, if you reflect, you must necessarily agree that not a single conflagration has been excited in the sister states of America that the flames have not been fanned by European interests—the tocsin of war has not once sounded in these regions of candour and peace without the impulse having come from the dark, always selfish and perfidious policy followed by the cabinets of London and Paris........

Well was it foreseen by the experienced mind and mighty genius of Bolivar when he conceived the idea of a general Congress of Representatives of all the States of America in the Isthmus of Panamá, with the two-fold object of thwarting the intrigues and machinations of the Kings of Europe, and of removing all apprehensions and reconciling all differences of opinion between the nations and Governments of America. The never-sufficiently-deplored death of the Liberator, the manifold errors of the Governments of South America, the defects of their organisation, and more than all, now and always, the fallacious policy of the crowned heads of Europe, frustrated this idea.

But what do they think, what do they infer, what do they expect, those wicked governments, those relentless executioners of the whole human race? That America will offer them on her shores new scenes of conquest and ravage and massacre, such as have just been exhibited in China and Algiers? That America shall remain deaf and blind for a long time yet to come so as not to hear the clanking of her chains, nor see all the magnitude of her misfortunes? That America shall become again a ward and colony of Europe? Oh! verily, no! Never!

Verily no!.....America will rise; and then at length you will feel it, O despots of Europe! America entire will rise united, majestic and lofty like her mountains—terrible like the tiger of her forests; and you, O despots, who provoke her, you upon whom this generous America has lavished her treasures, and who repay her with treachery and perfidiousness; you whose ambition hath no bounds, will feel it, though too late....Already the cry of indignation resounds in the Republic of Washington; this solemn cry will be echoed in all the corners of America—and—yet three days—and America will have but one cause, one only banner:—*Down with the invaders and tyrants and robbers from the first to the last!—Independence in reality!*

ORIENTAL STATE.

The Legislative Assembly of the Oriental Republic to the people whom it represents.

ORIENTALS!

After the lapse of seven years of silence to which your Representatives were condemned by unfortunate events of which you are not ignorant, they now feel the most lively emotion on again beholding themselves in your presence, to express with that candour and integrity with which they have ever done so, their thoughts for the welfare of the country. Divine Providence, which never concedes a durable triumph to an iniquitous and unjust cause, has willed that your efforts, directed by the illustrious chief whom you were pleased to place in the Presidency, and favoured by the powerful aid of your brethren the Argentines, should be crowned with entire success.

The rebel faction which for so long a period abased the country by treason and the most execrable crimes, has at length disappeared, scarcely leaving within the precints of the town of Montevideo where they are now pent up, a handful of Argentines and Orientals who have not hesitated to barter the dearest interests of their country in order to preserve a vile existence under the protection of foreigners whom they basely serve.

The legal authorities of the Republic thus re-established, order and tranquillity being restored, the moment was fast approaching when even this last stronghold of the rebel faction should also fall, and the blessings of peace be substituted for the evils of desolating warfare. The re-establishment of the constitutional regime had begun and was on the eve of being completed. And, it may be said, the dawn was breaking of the day when permanent and regular order, with a frank and entire application of the fundamental code, should supercede that extraordinary state of things which had been created by circumst nces, and maintained until then as necessary. The representatives of the nation, convoked by the Executive Power, hastened to rally round it, for the purpose of acting in the reorganisation of legal order which had been destroyed by anarchy, and to adopt adequate measures to heal the country's wounds. They were preparing to address you words of peace and consolation, words which should convey the liveliest satisfaction, and which not even the painful but salutary remembrance of the past should lessen, when suddenly the face of affairs became changed.

The citizens, ready to cast by their arms in order to return to their homes to continue their domestic toils, are again seen buckling on their swords with greater eagerness than ever. The countenance of each betrays their indignation; the shock and din of war is again renewed, and cries of vengeance resound throughout the land. And whence so sudden a change? Who has come to bring us such unwelcome intelligence—to rob us of the happiness that awaited us? You have seen it, Orientals! The ruthless Unitarians, those baneful men whom nothing could restrain in their iniquitous course, by the most barefaced treachery to their country, have at last accomplished their abominable end. The guns and soldiers of France and England have come to spill American blood! Your blood, Orientals! who have noways offended them.

The Plenipotentiaries of those two nations, who claim to be considered as the first of Europe on account of their intelligence and civilisation, have taken upon themselves so horrible a mission. An intervention false in the principles on which it is based, iniquitous from the means employed, and horrid in its consequences, has responded to the call of those unnatural sons of America.

By them countenanced, the subversive elements which for many years have kept these countries in continual commotion, are again called into action, to follow their anti-social and destructive tendencies.

Falsehoods and mean artifices of all descriptions are made use of to support a cause destitute of all justice, and to uphold proceedings which violate all rights and principles.

The General Assembly being installed, and in a situation surrounded by perils, which are each moment heightened, and after the lapse of so long a recess, think they would be wanting in their duty both to themselves and you, should they on this solemn occasion remain silent.

The General Assembly will appear surrounded by the legitimacy of its claims: it will make evident the unstable foundations on which the intrusive authority rests: it will show the injustice with which the rights of the Nation are trampled upon by France and England: in a word, its members appear before you to express their convictions and to unbosom their feelings. Hear them, then!

There was a time, and doubtless you will not have forgotten it, when happy and prosperous days dawned on the Republic: when under the guidance of a just and enlightened administration, the country made rapid strides in the career of advancement.

The man whom you had elected through your legal Representatives, to the first office in the gift of the nation; he who had been raised to that high post amid the acclamations and applauses of all, General D. Manuel Oribe, in conformity to the noble tenor of his former conduct, and to the just confidence placed in him, ruled the country with justice and dignity, in accordance with your known wishes.

The former Presidency, which had practised the most scandalous malversation of the public treasure, introducing ruin and demoralisation into all the branches of the administration, and which had carried its iniquitous proceedings so far as to compromise the good faith of the Republic in her relations with foreign powers, by allowing seditious conspiracies against neighbouring states, called forth your indignation; and your wishes were expressed that such abuses, which had scandalised both natives and foreigners, should be henceforth repressed and effectually prevented.

The President of the Republic heard your wishes, and evinced his earnest endeavours to satisfy them faithfully.

Thus, by observing a frank, orderly and strictly constitutional line of conduct, did government restore harmony, and the confidence of our neighbours. The national wealth was no longer diverted from its proper channel and purposes, to satisfy the cupidity of a circle of favourites and infamous speculators. The institutions of the country were practically put in execution—industry was patronised and knowledge diffused.

You yourselves were witnesses to, and applauded, so extraordinary a change of the public weal. But this could not but be offensive to the former President Rivera, and his corrupt partizans. This baneful man, famous for treason and immorality, whose life has been but one continued scene of insurrection against all governments, both native and foreign under which he has served, blinded by that influence which he had so long exercised in the country by his intrigues, and reckoning on the aid of a colony of foreign mercenaries; thought that his will should be the Law, and that the Nation was no more than a patrimonial estate destined to gratify his vices and unlimited ambition. And practically convinced that while such a government as then ruled the nation should exist, he could not continue to domineer and sacrifice her dearest interests at will, as he had done heretofore; he became irritated, and his vile passions lashed out into fury, which nor one thought for his country did restrain; and tired of the subordinate condition to which he found himself reduced, he rose the standard of rebellion, and scrupled not to trample on your rights to further his iniquitous designs.

Amongst the natives he found but few followers; he sought, therefore, as he was ever wont to do, foreign auxiliaries to aid him in sustaining his cause. The Guarani Indians, whom he had brought from Brazil to serve as instruments for the purpose of tyrannising over his country, came at his call, and amongst them even those also who composed the only military corps existing in the country. A multitude of adventurers from all parts, and to whom the Republic had unfortunately opened her hospitable gates, flocked to his standard. The ruthless unitarian Argentines, who in great numbers had emigrated to this country, became his allies; and Lavalle, their chief, appeared at their head, acting in conjunction with Rivera, the very moment that rebellion broke out. T'was then that that baneful coalition took place between the rebels in both Republics of La Plata, which has been the chief source of those evils which have subsequently afflicted either.

In the meantime the Government, unprovided with force, having no army nor soldiers, appealed to the different towns, and they sent forth those valiant Defenders of the Laws, who were the only supporters it could oppose against the inroads of the rebel hordes. A brilliant proof was then afforded of the Nation's opinions and her sovereign will. Her sons, bravely disdaining the fame of the rebels for military prowess, rallied round the legal authorities, ready to defend them—and defend them they did, even at the expense of blood and immense sacrifices. Their affection for the legal authorities, and the indignation which the unjust conduct of the rebels excited, were not the only motives that led them thereto; the knowledge of past events which had left vivid impressions and stamped conviction on the minds of all, had also a share in influencing their decisions.

The country had already undergone the painful and destructive ordeal to which all nations are subject, when, by too sudden a transition, they pass from a state of shackled dependence to that of absolute liberty. More than once had anarchy and private ambition preyed upon her vitals. A luminous experience had at length made known that to avoid continual oscillations between tyranny and disorder; to prevent the social elements, thrown into derangement, from continually clashing with each other, there was no surer remedy than to sustain the cause of legality. It constituted a neutral, paramount and

permanent power, which controlling everything, substituted stability for fluctuation, and thus closed the door to those everlasting changes and tumults which are never compatible with a solid and durable advancement.

The General Assembly did then address you to that purpose, pointing out the perils that threatened the Republic, and forewarning you of the numerous evils which would ensue, should the rebels overcome the laws, and triumph over the legal Government.

An atrocious falsehood, veiled under the most deceitful appearances, has spread beyond the seas, that you soon abandoned the legal authorities, and that you had willingly sworn fealty to the usurper.

Never was greater injustice done to a free, generous and valiant people. To prefer treason to loyalty, anarchy to order, and depravity to honesty, would have been the height of infamy and cowardice. No! this could never be said of you. Though fortune should have smiled ever so much upon that rebel chieftain; whatever circumstances might have happened to favour his enterprise, nothing could have wrested from you the triumph you would have obtained for the cause of legality. You ceded only after suffering two successive reverses, and when the Government, unexpectedly attacked by a most perfidious French intervention, had to abandon the country and retire to the Argentine Republic—there followed by the Nation's hopes and sympathies, and accompanied by its Ministers and a considerable member of Orientals, amongst whom were several members of the legislative body, military chieftains and distinguished citizens.

The Assembly in those painful moments had but time to help in saving the President of the Republic, and then dissolve itself, not abandoning withal its rights, ever expecting that he would some day, led on by his sublime patriotism, restore the legal authorities.

The Agents and Naval Commanders of France had decreed in their iniquitous councils that the Constitutional Government should be expelled, and substituted by another that would countenance their unjust pretension, as the only means of rendering effective the blockade of the River Plate which they had declared against the Argentine Republic; and as a previous necessary step to further the hostile measures they were mediating against her. Thus did they begin that system of violation of principles recognised by all civilised Nations in their mutual intercourse: and which, they have continued to exercise with such cruelty and shamefulness, as to make it totally unworthy of the enlightened and humane age we live in.

By such unexpected means did the rebels triumph. And now, a spectacle as painful as it was revolting, presented itself to the astonished eyes of those who were witnesses to the scene. The Representatives of France scrupled not to clasp the filthy hand of the wretch still reeking in the blood of his country; and with the most supercilious contempt for the sovereign rights of the Nation, led the immoral tyrant who so long had struggled to subject her to his will, to the seat of supreme power.

The road being thus made easy to the designs of the French Agents and Rivera and the ruthless Unitarians, they formed that triple alliance by which, whilst the latter bartered away the honor and interests of their country, they received from the former in return their powerful aid to establish anarchy in these countries on the ruins of legality.

New transgressions committed by the allies were the consequences of this immoral compact.

The Argentine Republic was attacked with unheard of ferocity. The flames of civil war were kindled in her bosom to spread their desolating horrors.

In this manner was that vast system, subversive of all established order, carried on both here and in the Argentine Republic, which had been the chief object of the coalition of the rebels in either country.

In the meantime, the Republic trampled on and made the victim of so rash and infamous an enterprise, was compelled to sacrifice the lives and fortunes of her sons.

The false colouring of a future which had been promised you, and which ignorance and crime had indulged in pourtraying as one abounding in stability and the most marvellous improvements, soon appeared in all its hideousness.

Liberty had been spoken of, and never had you been subject to more relentless despotism. The blessings of peace were held out to you, and war did but shift its horrid scenes.

To the most complete violation of all forms—the most obvious dereliction from the principles of regular government were added, on a still larger scale, the dilapidations and disorders which had rendered the first administration of Rivera so notorious.

The rapacity of the intrusive government can be compared with nothing—it horrified all who were its near witnesses. Mercantile transactions having most wonderfully increased by the stoppage of commerce at Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, which all flew to this country, the public revenue rose in proportion. The enormous sums it produced disappeared amongst that herd of swindlers and usurers who fawningly fluttered round that government, and who, following its example, pounced on the wealth of the Nation as on a sure prey.

Nor did this suffice to gratify their cupidity. Valuable public property was divided amongst them. They stipulated in favour of each other contracts most burthensome to the State, and new and heavy contributions were imposed for the purpose of paying supposed loans.

With truth may it be said that the public wealth was given up to pillage; and in respect of private property many were the violent spoliations committed. particularly in the country, where no one was safe from Rivera's depredations.

But, what of this! when even the public institutions for instruction could not escape from the insatiable cupidity of those immoral men!

Everything has been abandoned, everything disregarded, everything vitiated in that deplorable epoch—no where has such a total dissolution, such a complete rooting up of everything, been seen, as was then practised there as the order of the day. With such powerful means as were at hand, neither industry, science, nor internal organization was in the least degree advanced; nor, be it examined ever so much, can it be found, that the least attention had been paid to them.

In other respects the country was continually subject to an absolute military regime, without any other law or government than the despotic will of Rivera, to which no one has dared oppose himself with safety.

Such was that Government, and such have you beheld it, which was forced on you by foreign intervention, and which, only in derision, and with the desire of humiliating you, could have been called civilizing and humane.

Its ephemeral power was destined to share the fate of the anarchial and disorganising compact which had been formed by the rebels of both Republics of La Plata, within which it was comprised, and of which it constituted only a simple part.

When they were deprived of foreign aid, and of those favourable circumstances which they had turned to account, the feeble foundations on which they had built their ostentatious authority became evident. They were successively beaten and destroyed in both countries by the united efforts of the Argentines and Orientals, who had armed themselves in defence of legality and order. Their miserable remnants either embraced the generous clemency of the victors, or fled to hide their shame and confusion in foreign countries.

Delusions were then seen to vanish, and truth appeared in all her brilliancy. All the world could then see clearly on what side were nationality and reason, on which insurrection and falsehood.

The Republic which had been the first to suffer from the attacks of the subversive movements promoted by the ruthless unitarians Rivera and Lavalle, was the last to be freed from them. The French intervention of 1838 had carried the war began here into the Argentine Republic. Events, as well as the right possessed by the President of the Republic, had awarded to him the direction of the efforts you were resolved on making to restore legal order, which had been by that movement destroyed. You had therefore to wait, observing in the meantime a necessary truce, and showing a forced obedience to the intrusive government.

But the long wished-for day at length came. The President of the Republic, who during all the time that he had been absent from the country, had had no other wish—had done nothing else than apply himself entirely and with unparallelled constancy and valour, to the salvation of his country—had at length arrived at the end he patriotically sought for. After a long series of the most glorious triumphs obtained over the league of ruthless unitarians of these countries, at the head of the worthy Orientals who followed him, and of that heroic united army of Argentines, which his great and generous friend the Illustrious Chief of the Argentine Confederation had confided to his valour and capacity, he entered the Republic triumphantly, and presenting himself before you, you thus became enabled to join him—to strike the last blow against your oppressors.

How great must have been your satisfaction on seeing the moment arrive when you should again return to internal tranquility, and enter anew on the path of order and justice! After a terrible but salutary lesson, which should be a warning for the future, and which should solidly establish respect for the laws and due subordination to the legally constituted authorities, how consoling must it have been to you to find yourselves ready to receive that peace and happiness which you saw before you!

And why did not this happen? How did the annihilated rebel faction beget new strength within the last intrenchments where they had fled for refuge? Recent events but too clearly shew where the obstacle was that prevented the termination of a struggle that was rapidly drawing to its close.

That same European intervention which now invades your land, Orientals, and against which you rise with just indignation, is that which by means of wiles as perfidious as they are indecorous has constantly impeded the inevitable surrender of Montevideo.

Everything now authorises us to believe that the Cabinets of France and England, whether they have operated combinedly or not, and whatever their views may have been, have maintained that situation in order to derive thence pretexts for interfering in a question with which they have no concern whatever.

Know, then now, that if your glorious efforts have not hitherto obtained the definitive re-establishment of the legitimate authority which you had created for yourselves, nor that peace which you so earnestly wish for; if you are still subject to the fatigues and troubles of war, suffering unnecessarily the ruin of your industry and fortunes; if your blood still continues to be spilled on this beautiful land which your valor and Providence awarded you, that it should be yours, and not subservient to the interests of any foreign power, it is to those European cabinets you owe it.

They, it is exclusively they, who have hindered you from reaping the fruits of your sacrifices and resolution. They, who now commence that new and scandalous struggle which their Agents have entered into with unequalled barbarity and perfidy.

It is no longer the ruthless Unitarians who stand before you raising their treacherous banner in the midst of the foreign mercenaries who defend it. No; it is now France and England who make their flags wave before your eyes, above those miserable wretches, reducing them to the condition of mere auxiliares, of simple adherents to their pretensions.

Henceforth, the struggle will be of a different character to what it has been. The original question of legality has degenerated into a real question of independence. France and England enter, taking a part against it, as chief belligerents, for interests of their own, and as sole directors.

What matters it that their Plenipotentiaries protest that they do not act with interested views—that they are only impelled by humanity and justice! Is it, peradventure, the first time that ambition has made use of the language of philanthropy to conceal the calculations of selfishness?

Well do they know that that intrusive Government of ruthless Unitarians, the miserable offspring of the usurper Rivera, illegitimate in its origin, exists at present without the support either of the fundamental code or of the voice of the people. Could they, is it to be supposed, be ignorant that that usurpation could not transfer rights which it did not possess, and that the conduct pursued by both intrusive authorities has been but one continued violation of that code, and an indiscriminate plunder of every thing belonging to the Nation? No; these things have been too public that they should pass unknown to them! How is it, then, that they now pay no regard to them, that they wilfully close their eyes to avoid seeing them, and, to crown their audacity, that you are invoked as if you had at some time sanctioned them by your voice?

You know, Orientals, if that government has been the legitimate production of your free will. You know how your name has been made use of, to make you appear associated to an usurpation which you have ever detested. The impure source whence it derived its power is not unknown to you. It will be well, notwithstanding, to recall that series of facts in which the most flagrant violation of all forms were united to the most indecorous trickery, so that you are insulted when you are made to appear as the voluntary creators of the intrusive authority of Montevideo.

In 1836, Rivera revolted against the established Constitutional Government, without the least just motive, in conjunction with Lavalle, Chief of the Unitarian emigrants of the Argentine Republic, and symbolic representative of his party. The Nation in arms repelled and vanquished them, driving them with their remnants into Brazil. The then Legislature of the country stood by the laws.

(*To be concluded.*)

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

December 6th.—Wind N.—fresh; in the afternoon it moderated and changed to N.E.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 7th.—Wind N.E.

Arrived, Spanish brig of war Héroe, 14 guns, Capt. José Dueñas, from Montevideo 5th inst.

Brazilian schooner brig of war Argus, 12 guns, Captain Eugenio Tabarez, from Montevideo 5th inst.

French schooner (late 9th of July) from Colonia.

December 8th.—Wind W. until 12 m. when it changed and blew fresh from the E.

Arrived, Sardinian brig of war Colombo, 18 guns, Captain Baron Tolosano, from Montevideo 6th inst.

Two brigs; the flags could not be distinguished; they were ordered off by the Curaçoa.

H. B. M.'s schooner (tender) Vigilante, from Colonia.

December 9.—Wind S.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 10th.—Wind S.

Arrived, the American brig Russian, from Boston. She was warned off by the Curaçoa.

December 11th—Wind S.E.—fresh.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Sardinian schooner Ninfa del Plata for Montevideo, with 73 passengers, principally French Basques and Italians.

December 12th.—Wind N.E.

Arrived, French schooner of war late 9th of July. French schooner Catalina.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

December 6th.—This morning a polacre came up the River, and sent a boat on board the Curaçoa, which ship made a signal, upon which the French corvette Coquette and schooner 9th of July, H. B. M's schooner (tender) Miguelita, and the polacre, made sail and stood down the River. In about three hours the corvette and 9th of July returned to their anchorage.

This day (13th inst.) completes the 77th day of the blockade.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON THURSDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH—Ship Curaçoa, 24 guns, Captain Thomas Sparke Thompson.

UNITED STATES—Brig Bainbridge, 10 guns, Captain Lawrence Pennington.

FRENCH—Schooner late 9th July, 1 gun. Schooner Catalina.

SPANISH—Brig of war Heroe, 14 guns, Capt. José Dueñas.

SWEDISH—Corvette Carleskrona, 18 guns, Commander E. G. Klint.

SARDINIAN—Brig of war Colombo, 18 guns, Captain Baron Tolosano.

PORTUGUESE—Corvette Dom João I, Commander Francisco Soares Franco.

BRAZILIAN—Schooner brig Argus, 12 guns, Captain Eugenio Tabares.

The WEATHER during the forepart of the week until Thursday was close and unpleasant; since then the wind has been southerly, and thick clothes have been comfortable.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last:—

Saturday....................................75
Sunday....................................82
Monday....................................82
Tuesday....................................76
Wednesday....................................70
Thursday....................................70
Friday....................................72

SALUTES.

Sunday, 7th.—The Spanish brig of war *Héroe* saluted the town by firing the usual number of guns, (21,) which was answered by a like number from the Battery *Libertad.*

Advertisements.

Removal.

JAMES GIBSON,

TAILOR,

HAS the honor to inform his friends and the public that he has Removed his Tailoring Establishment from No. 24, Calle de Potosi to No. 41, Calle de la Victoria. He embraces this opportunity of returning his most sincere thanks for the patronage he has hitherto received. He also begs to inform his friends and the public in general that he has always on hand an assortment of the best Cloths that Europe can produce, and Kerseymeres of the finest quality, and most fashionable patterns; likewise the most fashionable assortment of Silk Waistcoating that can be got in Buenos Ayres. Also, every other article suitable for the season. He hopes that by giving the above articles at a very moderate rate to merit a continuance of public support, &c.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 13, 1845.

$400 Reward.

THE above reward is offered for the bodies of two men (sailors) who were drowned by the capsizing of a boat belonging to the U. S. brig of war Bainbridge, on her passage from the outer roads to the city, on Tuesday, the 9th instant. A proportionate amount will be paid for the body of either. Apply to the U. S. Consul.

To Let,

THREE or four rooms furnished for single persons. Please apply at No. 126 Calle de Corrientes.

Dentistry.

MR. TENKER,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Member of the Society of Surgeon Dentists in the United States, and received by the Tribunal of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, & Buenos Ayres,

CONTINUES in the practice of his profession at No. 96, Cathedral Street. All the usual operations performed in the most superior manner, such as filling those that are decayed with gold, tin, silver, or lead, and mineral cement, by which method their further decay is at once arrested, and even those most decayed rendered useful.

Mineral Teeth inserted on the most modern principles and without pain.

His Andean Balsam, Pampa Water, Tooth Powder, and Drops for the Cure of the Tooth-Ache are too well known to require further notice in this advertisement.

Will generally be found at home, (not having time to attend to other people's business) and always between the hours of 9 and 4.

Teeth extracted at any hour in the day or night.

Notice.

GENTLEMEN requiring board with furnished lodgings and attendance if desired, will find superior accommodations in a private family on application at No. 172½, Calle de la Piedad.

Daguerreotype Portraits,

Positively but a Few Days Longer!

AS J. A. BENNET is making arrangements to leave Buenos Ayres. Persons who have deferred having their Miniatures taken by this beautiful process, had better improve the present time, or they may hereafter regret that they neglected so favourable an opportunity of procuring "life-like" resemblances of themselves or friends.

No. 121 Calle de la Piedad, (in the Altos.)

JOHN A. BENNET.

Spanish Language.

MR. BRADISH, 20 years resident in this country, teaches the Spanish Language grammatically, either at the residence of his pupils, or at his own, No. 68, Calle de Chacabuco.

☞ Accompts adjusted, and documents of Business translated from the Spanish, French, and Portuguese Languages.

To Let,

A NUMBER of furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 6, Calle de la Piedad.

To Let,

FURNISHED or unfurnished Rooms. Apply at No. 26 Calle de Tucuman.

To be Let,

THREE rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, at Calle de Cangallo, No. 544, Altos, at moderate prices.

To Let,

TO single Gentlemen, 2 bed rooms and a parlour, at No. 17, Calle Cuyo.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 7, 1845.

To Let.

TWO or more Rooms at No 28 Calle Venezuela, either to a small family, or single gentlemen.

Pictorial Times.

THE Persons who have taken from the Commercial Room the "Pictorial Times," of June 7th, 14th and 21st, 1845, are requested to return them.

Wants a Situation,

A RESPECTABLE young person as Housemaid or Nurserymaid. Apply at Calle de Belgrano, No. 157.

Public Baths,

No. 12, CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.

THIS Establishment continues open at all hours of the day until 11 at night. The utmost cleanliness and attention is observed—the water always renewed—and no exertion are spared to give satisfaction to its patrons, and make it equal to similar Establishments in Europe. There are likewise separate apartments for the use of Ladies, attended by persons of their own sex, with the utmost delicacy and care.

There is in addition a VAPOR BATH, perhaps the only one in the country, the beneficial effects of which are acknowledged by all who have used them—many having experienced radical cure of their diseases from them.

PRICES { Set of 12 Tickets $8 each bath.
Single bath .... $10 do.

DIED.

On the 5th ult., after a long and painful sickness, *Mrs. Jane Ann Blacket de Salas*, aged 25 years, a native of London, and the wife of Don Pedro Salas, of this city.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish..........	[illegible]5	á	3[illegible]0	each
Do Patriot..........	375	á	380	do.
Plata, macuquina..........	19½	á	20	do for one
Dollars, Spanish..........	22	á	22½	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones..	21½	á	22¼	do.
Six per cent. Stock..........	76	á		do. per cent
Exchange on England...	2½			nominal.
Do. France......	28	á	30	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro..	3	á	4	per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo..	2	á	2¼	do. do.
Do. United States	19	á		per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Engld &Germy	44	á	45	per pesada.
Do. France........	38	á	40	do.
Do. North America	36	á	38	do.
Do. Spain.........	without price			do.
Do. salted..........	do.			do.
Do. Horse..........	16	á	17	do. each
Calf skins..........	37	á	40	per pesada
Sheep skins, common........	25	á	27	per dozen
Do. fine..........	29	á	30	do.
Deer skins..........	without price			do.
Goat skins..........	do.			do.
Nutria skins..........	2½	á	2¼	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins..........	without price			dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short..........	30	á	32	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed..........	38	á	42	do.
Do. long..........	65	á	80	do.
Wool, common, washed......	18	á	20	do
Do. picked..........	without price			do.
Do. shorn from skins......	do			do.
Do. mestiza, dirty........	12	á	30	do
Tallow, pure..........	without price			do.
Do. raw..........	13	á	14	do.
Do. with grease..........	14	á	16	do.
Jerked beef..........	without price			per quintal.
Horns, mixed..........	100	á	150	per thousand
Do. Ox..........	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones..........	without price			do.
Hide cuttings..........	5	á	6	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white......	without price			per lb.
Do. black......	8	á	9	do.
Salted tongues..........	6	á	7	per dozen
Salt, on board..........	none			per fanega.
Discount..........	1½	á	2¼	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 380 dollars. The lowest price 340 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 1-2 pence. The lowest ditto 2 1-2 pence. (No transactions.)

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.